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phenomena are operated, just as all true physical science concerns itself with physical forces. Perceiving this, he had recognized in the physical desires of the human body the true social forces, and he had formulated the distinction between the true scientific method and that which is commonly pursued as the distinction between the study of society from the standpoint of feeling and its study from the standpoint of function. The current method of studying social science was to study the acts themselves which the desires prompt and their functional consequences; whereas the new and true method would study only the desires themselves as social forces and the direct results accomplished by the individuals thus actuated for the attainment of their satisfaction. The distinction is fundamental—the former method being properly designated as the statical, the latter as the dynamic method.

Mr. WARD had drawn up a system of classification of the social forces according to the dynamic method which he presented, with suitable explanatory remarks, to the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its Boston meeting in 1880, only a brief abstract of which was then published.\* The system thus sketched was more fully elaborated and in this form was presented to this Society in a paper read on May 2, and May 16, 1882, and illustrated by charts prepared by Dr. Frank Baker.† As it was then about to be published in permanent form it was not thought advisable to repeat it in the transactions of the Society.‡

Mr. WARD placed on the blackboard the outline of his classification of the social forces and showed that it coincided, with some slight exceptions, entirely with that which Prof. Gregory had presented.

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#### EIGHTY-THIRD REGULAR MEETING, May 6, 1884.

Dr. ROBERT FLETCHER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

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\* *Feeling and Function as Factors in Human Development*. "Boston Advertiser," Sept. 1, 1880, p. 1; The same more in detail with table of classification. "Science," Oct. 23, 1880, p. 210.

† *Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington*, Vol. II, pp. 11, 12.

‡ See "*Dynamic Sociology*," New York, 1883, chapters VII and VIII.

Rev. J. OWEN DORSEY read a paper entitled, "MIGRATIONS OF THE SIOUAN TRIBES." \*

## ABSTRACT.

Mr. DORSEY gave a classification of the Siouan tribes, including the Sioux proper, Assiniboin, Ponka, Omaha, Osages, Kansas, Iowas, Otos, Missouriis, Winnebagoes, Mandans, Minntarees, Crows, and Tutelos. The general impression seems to have been that this stock moved from the northwest. Mr. Dorsey took an opposing view and traced the tribes from the southeast, up the streams, and from the region of the lakes westward.

## DISCUSSION.

Major POWELL said that investigations like that of Mr. Dorsey were very valuable—serving to dispel popular myths as to the great number of tribes, and locating ancient villages so that the archaeological material could be saved.

Prof. MASON said that he had commenced to work out a synonymy of all the tribes of North America, four years ago, under the patronage of Major Powell. Since then many others had participated in the work, and the whole body of American literature had been ransacked. It was quite possible that many tribal names and references have been overlooked. The members of the society, therefore, would confer a great favor by calling attention to such things occurring in out of the way places.

Dr. E. M. GALLAUDET read a paper on "INTERNATIONAL ETHICS."

There were in existence in Europe several societies whose object is to discuss the subject of international relations. The speaker took the ground that the proper basis of these relations should be ethical rather than legal. The law term for *jus gentium* was objected to and the phrase international rights or international ethics suggested. While nations would not listen to absolute commands of law, they have ever shown some willingness to listen to ethical arguments on the justification of their foulest acts by appealing to the verdict of humanity as to the justice of their cause. If publicists should insist that no act of nations should be justified that are not right between individuals, the subject of international law would be

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\* Printed in American Naturalist, Vol. XIX.

settled on a firm basis, and Mirabeau's words, "Le droit est le souverain du monde," would become a fact. The substitution of arbitration for war would advance the reign of right, relieve the burdens of taxation, make commerce free, and establish a brotherhood of nations.

#### DISCUSSION.

Major POWELL referred to the origin of the term "*jus gentium*," and pointed out the fact that it meant the law found among all nations, rather than international law. While law and rights are nearly synonymous, the history of law develops the difficulty attending the determination of what is right. When that is so found by the majority it then finds expression in law. As the people in a nation find it difficult to ascertain what is justice, so the same obstacle is met in determining international rights. Referring to certain publicists who sought to control the disposition of property pending wars, he said that it was apparent that mankind was becoming more belligerent, and that wars were more destructive of life and property than formerly,

The result, however, of all this was to lessen the number of nations, and with fewer nations, organization with a view to permanent peace became more probable.

Mr. OTIS BIGELOW called attention to an extract taken from "Heber's Travels in India," (vol. 2, p. 28,) as follows:

"The Braijarrees, or carriers of grain, a singular wandering race who pass their whole time in transporting grain from one part of India to the other—seldom on their own account but as agents for more wealthy dealers. They move about in large bodies with their wives and children, dogs and loaded bullocks. The men are all armed as a protection against petty thieves. From the sovereign and armies of Hindustan they have no apprehensions. Even contending armies allow them to pass and repass safely, never taking their goods without purchase or even preventing them if they choose from victualling their enemy's camp. Both sides wisely agree to respect and encourage a branch of industry, the interruption of which might be attended with fatal consequence to either."